

## Can't Explain Judson Deals, Travis Admits

Unable to Tell Why Bonds  
of \$4,000,000 at Higher  
Yield Than Those Bought  
by State Were Rejected

Says His Memory Fails

Cites Market Changes in  
Accepting Securities From  
Gibbons and Fanshawe

The John Doe investigation into bond purchases made by the State Comptroller's office was resumed yesterday before Justice Frederic Kernohan. Assistant District Attorney Pecora attempted to show that in making investments for sinking fund purposes Comptroller Eugene M. Travis had accepted securities from George H. Gibbons & Co. and W. S. Fanshawe & Co. at prices which were higher than those quoted by other concerns.

It has been alleged that Albert L. Judson, who cooperated with W. S. Fanshawe in making many sales to the comptroller's office, made more than \$100,000 in the transactions.

Mr. Travis on the stand yesterday and with the voluminous correspondence files of the Comptroller's office spread out before him, Mr. Pecora introduced evidence of many offers of bonds by various New York concerns which had been rejected by the state despite the fact that they appeared to represent a greater yield than those which had been accepted from Gibbons and Fanshawe.

Travis's Memory Faulty  
While Mr. Travis's memory was being examined some of the rejected offers, he explained many of them by saying that the maturity dates of the bonds were unsatisfactory or that the interest was not as high as the state desired. He also declared that it was unfair to compare the prices quoted in rejected offers with those he had paid for bonds weeks before or weeks after the purchase was made, as the market was subject to fluctuations.

When Mr. Pecora laid particular stress on the number of purchases made through Gibbons & Fanshawe, most of the offers made by other houses were turned down, Judge Kernohan asked the witness whether he had ever refused to buy from Gibbons & Co.

"I certainly have," replied Mr. Travis. "I have turned down scores of offers made by Gibbons & Co. I might say I had rejected a hundred of them." Judson's testimony clearly as to the reason for rejecting securities that were equal or slightly superior to those purchased from Gibbons or Fanshawe, the comptroller on several occasions repeated. "I am surprised that offer was not accepted, but there must have been some good reason for it at the time. The state of the market at the time of the purchase probably had something to do with it."

Many Offers Ignored  
Mr. Pecora brought out that many of the offers received by the Comptroller's office from firms other than Fanshawe & Co. and Gibbons & Co. were ignored and not even an acknowledgment was sent. The witness explained this by saying that salesmen representing the various bond dealers were calling on him continuously, and that he considered they were keeping in touch with him in this way.

The testimony yesterday showed that between April and July, 1919, the Comptroller's office bought from W. S. Fanshawe & Co., who were acting for Albert L. Judson, bonds to the par value of more than \$4,000,000. From Gibbons & Co., during the same period, the state bought one lot of \$1,557,734, another of \$125,000 and a third of \$49,000. The Fanshawe bonds were sold on a 2.50 basis, while those from Gibbons yielded 4 per cent or less.

Through communications taken from the Comptroller's files Mr. Pecora showed that between April and July of 1919 some twenty-one offers from various other concerns had been rejected, though they represented a yield to the state that would have been equal or superior to that derived from the Gibbons and Fanshawe bonds.

Mr. Travis insisted that most of these rejected offers involved bonds of early maturity, although he confessed that he could not say why securities to the par value of more than \$4,000,000, yielding 4 1/2 per cent, which were offered by Farnson, Son & Co., were turned down when bonds of the same amount were purchased less than a month later from Fanshawe, although their yield was only 3.80 per cent.

Farnson's offer failed to draw even a nod from the Comptroller's office, according to the correspondence files, and

Mr. Travis was of the opinion that he had never seen it.

The Comptroller's attention was called to the fact that he had purchased from Gibbons & Co. in April, 1915, different lots of municipal bonds to the par value of \$1,153,720, when he could have had the same securities from Fenwick & Co. at a greater yield to the state.

"It is impossible for me to remember six years back," said the witness, "but the dates on the communications relating to this transaction show that the bonds were purchased from Gibbons nearly three months after the Fenwick offer was turned down. I imagine a change in the market accounts for the smaller yield of the bonds we bought."

**Military Service Term  
Causes Split in France**

By Ralph Courtney

Special Cable to The Tribune  
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PARIS, Oct. 20.—The French government is faced with a serious political difficulty over the question of the length of compulsory military service, which may result in the resignation of Andre Lefevre, War Minister.

Lefevre is a partisan for two years' compulsory service for all Frenchmen and three years for those who desire to enter the government service. He has already announced these views to the army and navy budget committees and now has embodied them in a bill to be submitted to the Chamber.

A large majority of the public is opposed to the two years' service and several distinguished soldiers, including General Duval, have written articles opposing it. Lefevre has shown that with his project in force France would have 850,000 soldiers without counting the colored troops. General Duval declares that 400,000 is quite enough. He would prefer to use the money which would be expended on the Lefevre scheme for improving armaments, especially in providing aeroplanes, artillery and tanks.

From a reliable source it is learned that President Millerand and the members of the government are favorable to Lefevre's proposals, but fear the opposition of the Chamber. If they reject the bill Lefevre will resign and the government is anxious to keep him at the head of the War Ministry. Two cabinet meetings have been held to discuss the subject. Lefevre has refused to modify his proposals and declares that if they are not carried out he would be compelled to resign.

WARSAW, Oct. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Polish detachments, according to an official statement issued today, are occupying the armistice lines.

"The Poles in Volhynia and Podolia," the statement adds, "occupied Miropol, Lubart, Teresopol and Novo-Konstantin after repulsing the enemy."

General Pilsudski, President of Poland, has addressed a manifesto to the army in connection with the cessation of hostilities with Bolshevik Russia at midnight Monday after nearly two years of war. He urges patience on the part of the soldiers, as the actual treaty of peace is not yet signed, and expresses the hope the soldiers will develop the same energy in works of peace as upon the battlefield.

He has already proposed to the government that part of the territory for which the soldiers fought should become the property of those who served the young republic while she was fighting for her life.

Threatens to Intern Poles  
Relations between Poland and Lithuania are becoming more strained, according to advices from M. Kaminski, Polish Minister to Latvia, who has been attending the conference of Baltic states at Riga. On the eve of the return to Paris of the League of Nations Commission, which has been attempting to reach a solution of questions arising between Poland and Lithuania, threats have been made by the latter nation to intern all Poles as a reprisal for the occupation of Vilna by General Zeligowski's army. As a consequence many Poles are reported to be leaving for their native country.

**Wanderer Denies Slaying  
His Wife and Vagabond**

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Carl Wanderer, testifying in his own defense in the trial for the murder of his wife, today declared he was innocent and repudiated the signed statement in which he confessed slaying his wife, Ruby, their unborn child, and a vagabond he said he hired to stage a mimic hold-up and divert suspicion from himself.

He said the confession was wrung from him by "bullying and violence." He was beaten and mauled until he confessed, he testified, adding that one officer broke a bone in his foot.

Before Wanderer took the stand Dr. William Hickson, head of the Psychopathic Hospital, testified the defendant was insane and had the mind of a ten-year-old child.

Wanderer entered the courtroom humming an Irish love ballad.

He stuck to his first statement of a highwayman attacking him and his wife in the vestibule of their home. He said the highwayman's shots killed Mrs. Wanderer and he killed the highwayman.

## Trotzky Sends Ten Divisions To Stiffen Line

Former German Officers Are  
Said To Be Offering to  
Help General Wrangel;  
Reward Up for Budenny

Unites With Lithuanians

Pilsudski Wants Soldiers to  
Have Share in the Ter-  
ritory They Have Won

SEBASTOPOL, Crimea, Oct. 20 (By The Associated Press).—Severe fighting continues along the Dnieper and northeastern front, in the vicinity of Nikopol. Leon Trotzky, Russian Bolshevik Minister of War, is reported to be bringing up ten divisions of Communist forces, which will not surrender as easily as the ordinary troops heretofore used on this line.

It is asserted numbers of former German officers in the Baltic provinces are offering their services to General Baron Wrangel, head of the anti-Bolshevik South Russian government.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—General Budenny, former cavalry leader in the Russian Soviet army, but now fighting against the Bolsheviks, has effected a junction with the Ukrainian insurgents, according to information reaching the Russian Embassy in Paris today. His cavalry is reported to be harassing detachments of the Soviet forces.

**Reward Offered for Budenny**  
The commander of the Twelfth Russian Army has offered a reward of one million rubles for General Budenny, dead or alive.

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## Yonkers Man Is Whipped by Ku-Klux Klan

Peter McMahon Says Mob  
in South Carolina Tried  
to Hang Him to a Tree;  
Driven From the Town

Fears Heiress Kidnapped

Declares He Was Engaged  
to Guard Girl Who Sought  
Her Share in Big Estate

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Peter McMahon, of Yonkers, N. Y., arrived here today with his body covered with welts and bruises and charged that he had been taken from a train at Trenton, N. J., Monday night by a gang of men dressed as Ku Klux Klansmen, who had attempted to lynch him and then had beaten him. He said he was on the train with Miss Florence Powell, of Aiken, S. C., whom he had accompanied from New Jersey to aid in a dispute with relatives over property. He said there were eight men in the gang. They threatened his life and made him promise not to return to South Carolina.

**Boarded Train at Trenton**  
McMahon's clothing was stiff with blood and there were scars on his neck and wrists from ropes when he arrived in this city. He told his story to the police and was taken to Hahnemann Hospital for treatment.

According to his story, McMahon was taken in an automobile several miles from Trenton in the woods. A rope was tied about his neck, but was found too short to hang him with. He was then dragged through the woods by the rope. Later, with many threats, members of the gang produced a paper on which was written a declaration that Miss Powell was not competent to administer her estate, and this they tried to get McMahon to sign. He refused.

McMahon said he had been in the employ of Miss Powell, whose blind father, Joseph Powell, he asserts, is vice-president of the South Carolina Bank and head of the Powell Hardware Company. Miss Powell, according to McMahon, had been visiting friends in Plainfield, N. J., all summer. She receives the income from a \$50,000 trust fund, and recently began to think that all was not as it should be, suspecting other relatives who, McMahon said, had recently been handling Powell's affairs. In a recent division of the father's property, he said, he and Miss Powell did not believe she had received a fair share.

fused. They then stripped him of his clothing and tied him by the wrists to a tree. He says he was beaten with heavy whips.

After this his assailants blindfolded him; they took him to a house in an automobile and fed him. A physician attended his wounds. He was later taken in an automobile about seventy miles to Denmark, S. C., where he was placed on a northbound train. McMahon was given him to pay for his fare to New York.

Employed by Her Father  
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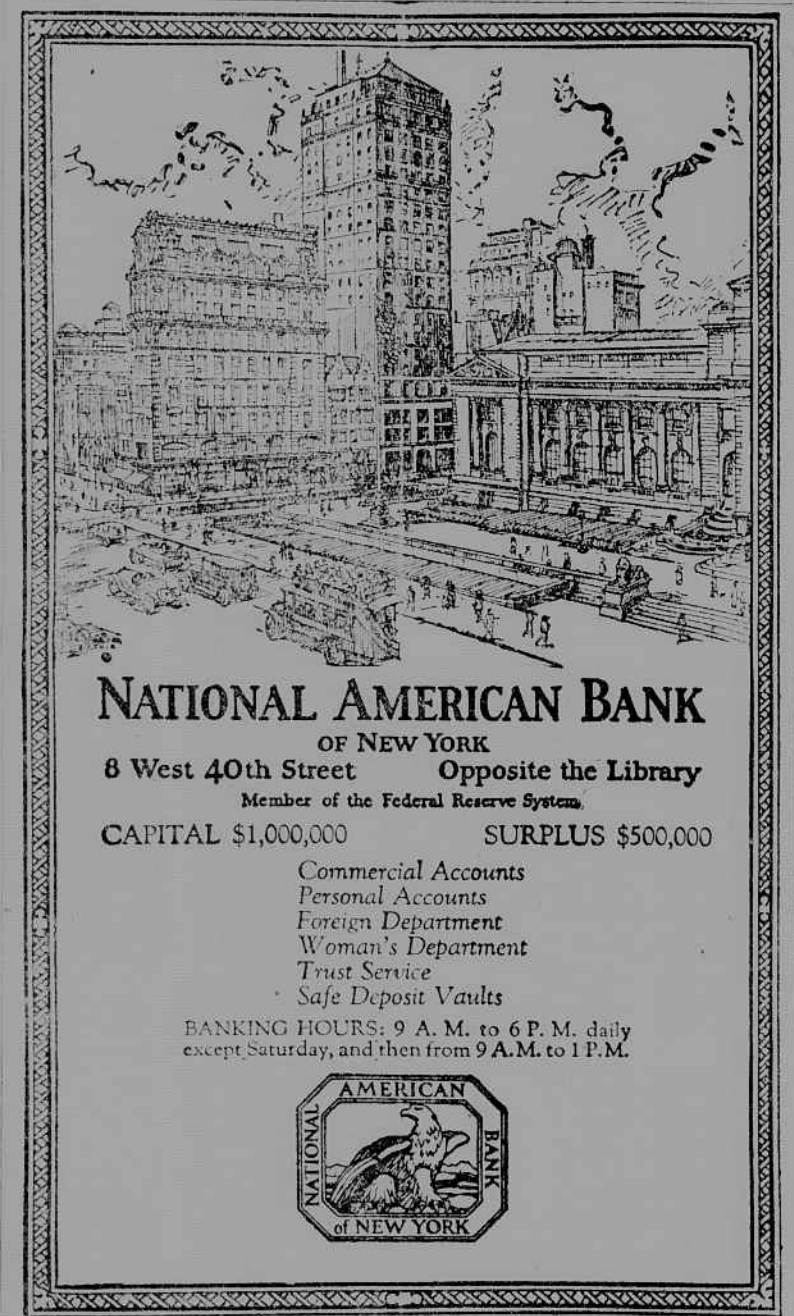
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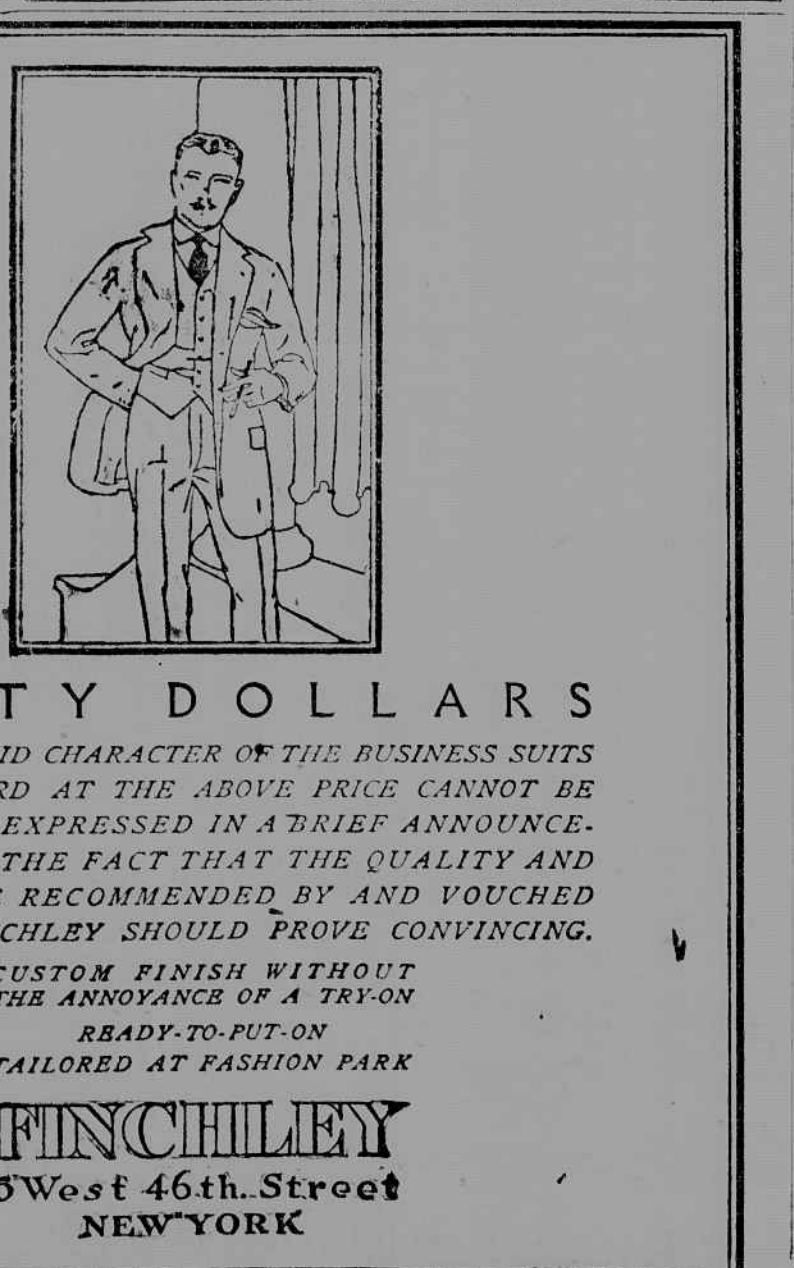


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**TALES OF RICORO**

gone. "Queer!" I grunted—and was even more perplexed to find the cigar in the inside pocket which I never use!

"Well, I lighted up anyway—and had the greatest and pleasantest surprise of all! That cigar was the richest, mellowest and finest I'd ever smoked. 'Geel!' I exclaimed, 'that clerk must have given me a fifty center by mistake.'

"I felt in my pocket to count the change I knew I had left there, but it was gone—and I knew by the 'feel' of the pocket that I was wearing a strange overcoat!

"I hurried back to the club and found our wealthiest member—old Mr. Ponsonby—berating the check boy in no uncertain terms. 'I guess I have your overcoat, Mr. Ponsonby . . . I began.

"Yes sir,' interrupted the check boy. 'Your check number was 19 an' I gave you 91 by mistake.'

"—And I smoked your very excellent cigar before I discovered the mistake, Mr. Ponsonby,' I apologized. 'I shall of course be happy to replace it in kind.'

"Thanks,' he laughed. 'But that one Ricoro at fifteen cents is hardly worth bothering about.'

"Fifteen cents—for a cigar like this?' I exclaimed. 'Mr. Ponsonby, I know now that you're the wisest smoker in the club.'"

"—And I guess that's one reason why he's the wealthiest too!"

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**Ricoro and Check 19**

"It happened when I was walking home from the club one night," chuckled Mr. Sears, as he opened a fresh box of Ricoros—"I'd only gone a block or so when I felt like a smoke, so I reached into the breast pocket of my overcoat for a cigar I'd bought earlier in the evening—and was surprised to find it

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